Poetry.

From the Evening Post.] At the Spring. I knew a cumbrous hill

From whose green breast did daintily distill A throbbing rill. This is the artery.

And further on the crystal heart must be, Thought said to me. All other I forsook.

To follow every twist and curious crook Of this wild brook.

Among deep mosses set I found the glimmering fount that did beget The rivulet. No other eye had known

Its secret, nor ear heard, for it made moan Always alone. I quaffed its water clear ; Its limpld music bubbled to mine ear

With voice sincere. Then such a silence fell Upon me, mantling me—as where a spell Is wont to dwell.

Yet fied I from the place
At a rude rustling: and fear gave me chase
In my disgrace

Twas a slim water-snake. Slipt like an arrow through the shivering brake And left no wake. But cleft the placid spring. And wated its flaming sword, its forked sting, in a charmed ring.

So was the fountain spoiled ; Within its locid walls a devil coiled-My trust was tolled.

CHAS WARRER STODDARD.

Miscellany.

THE TWO VALENTINES.

My sister and I have known poverty; not born, nor bred to it, we were yet scarcely women grown, when we found ourselves alone in the world with poverty for our inheritance, and I, indeed, with nothing between me and starvation save Ellinor's courage, energy, and patience.

earn duly bread, and clothes to cover us. The work began in hope to end in disapsupply ever exceeding the emand, and dark and bitter February found us endeavoring to keep the wolf from the ter to hope for. What, Mrs. Smith!

prettily, and between us we had managed to I have missed seeing the postman? please highly the kindhearted shopkeeper valentines; but, also! the demand was exusted sooner than our taste and invention, uttermost in the manufacture of some real chefad course, a sight of which should gain us orders elsewhere, or at least command a "Not come by post?" said Ellinor, in a sale for themselves.

"There " said I, having put the finishing touch to one of our best efforts, and laying it down before her-"there, Nell! would you not like some one to send you just such a valentine as that, my dear? For my part, "Open it, Nell dear I think I should consider the sender irresis-

fully away beside the other completed ones, Valentines are not for us.

It was a bitterly cold morning, with frequent showers of sleety rain, when we both a box, to try and dispose of th wares in such shops as seemed to us likely to entered the first, not utterly damped as we departed unsuccessful, and by the time we entered, I think, the sixth, despairing, but resolved not to give in while a chance re-

It was a fashionable West end shop, as I remember, and the warm mellow atmosphere as we entered, penetrated our damp garments with a grateful sense of comfort. themen stood at the hands me counter, inspecting the valentines that the smartly dressed, smiling young lady behind it was exhibiting to them, the younger of the two with a curious kind of dissatisfied eagerness in his boyish face, the other with a good- Five pounds !- a bank-note for five pounds imitured assumption of interest in what his friend evidently had at heart.

I noticed all this while Ellinor was displaying our poor little wares to the other quite so smaling, who came forward to us sender of such a precious valentine as we entered; and I was still looking and our valentines still strewed the counter, while the young lady had departed to ask instructions as to buying from the master of the shop, when the elder of the two gentlemen turned suddenly round and saw the con-

"Hallo!" said he, "why here are a lot more. Tom, come, I think you will be hard lifts up, and shows a tiny looking-glass underneath-there's a neat compliment for you! perfections of every kind set furth in the verses you know. Look in the glass and merrily towards her, I saw so vivid a color you behold 'em all.' Way. Tom, you could

not hope to beat that." He ended with a laugh that matched his kind frank face, and which like that, seemed to draw one towards him as it were, and

then glanced at Eilinor, who was coloring a "Did you make these pretty things ?" h

aid, speaking very gently. "What taste you must have; you must let me have this one of the holly berries. I have never seen anything so pretty."

He dropped his voice and looked again at linor. I was the youngest, yet I saw the compliment, which she never dreamed of

appropriating "The thing is for sale, sir," she said simply, and putting it into its cover laid it on the counter before him. With some awkardness, and a rising color in his own face now. he took out a sovereign and handed it to her. We wanted money, yes, sorely, Heaven knows and yet a sudden impulse which I could scarcely resist, made me almost dash forward living in luxury. No: I date say he has and snatch the money from her hand. noticing that, or my face, into which a I have always thought, Tibbie, in my own burning color had flown, Ellinor turned to-

wards the young lady, and asked her to ob-lige her with change in silver. that saved you, my darling, after the fever. "Oh, Nell!—and you never told me be lige her with change in silver.
"No, indeed," the gentleman called out "No, indeed," the gentleman called out hastily, "there is no need of change. The valentine is worth more than that trifle—yes —indeed, I insist—" and he would not hear anything to the contrary, though Ellinor looked distressed and even haughty. He took up the other valentines, praised and device there is no that I could not see it. Just then there is no need of change. The contraction is a friend, Tibbie: I don't know." took up the other valentines, praised and admired them, and there was something so winning in his tace and manner, that Ellinor, though always somewhat shy and reserved, talked and even smiled in answer to the hall. I don't know what she expected, him. Meanwhile the well dressed young lady belvind the counter looked on with much lottiness, not to say disdain, which was not abated when the other young gentleman finally fixed upon the forget-me-nots and Cupids, which his friends had pronounced so was five shillings. I don't know whether the elder one by this time had become aware same by the aspect of the young lady, but certainly, with a smile and bow toward El-

linor, he turned away, and, after purchasing

look with which she eyed Ellinor's fair, del-icate face, as my sister was restoring the un membrance of the faithful love which has sold valentines to their box once more Dear Nell 'so pretty, and so unconscious 'if the

She sighed a kind of relieved sigh, when we were once more in the street, "There, Tibble, we have done almost a day's work in the last ten minutes, and seem to have earned the right to go home and Australian millionaire. And so you don't warm ourselves. You are very wet, my child, come, we can afford to do no more own, I was too surprise to be quite sure, till

"We were three times as well paid by the one as the other," she answered calmly ;-"and as for not liking to take the money let us hope he has plenty to spare, and will

always bestow the superfluity where it is as much needed as he did to-day."

We said no more, for I was a little ashamed of my involuntary outburst; and our liberal customer was never named again between us. Indeed we had other things to think of; for taking cold on this very day. I shortly afterwards fell into a lingering fever, and my poor sister's powers were taxed to the utmost to keep us both from starving. How early she worked; how late, how patiently, how uncomplainingly, must surely be recorded in heaven, as one grateful heart will remember it on earth while life lasts; and yet, after a few weeks, we had but a chilling left in the world, and

scarce a prospect of gaining another.

Some months before this, Ellinor had had written our sole relative in the worldan uncle in Australia; and about this time we had fallen into the habit of watching for the postman as he entered our street, in the might come an answer to it. On this morning, when Nell had given me my scanty reakfast, and made me as comfortable as poor meal, and watch as usual for the postman. The watercress woman, the boy with the rolls, the organ that always came at nine o'clock-all made their usual appearance and departed; but no postman caused tives. The resolutions passed by the Re-We had tried many methods by which to the narrow little street to resound with his

thunderous raps; and at last Ellipor rose. "He must have passed before I sat down. I suppose," she said, cherrfully; " never mind, Tibbic darling, we shall have the letdoor by the manufacture of the pretty, fanci-ful, foolish trifles which it is the fashion of darting towards our landlady, who opened the rich and happy to dispense on the day | the door at the instant, with a letter held in her apron, to prevent its contact with her Ellinor had a fine taste and drew very sompy finger and thumb. "Why, how could

who first offered to employ us in making so long yet: always is an bour inte on this valentines; but, also! the demand was exout o' their lawful letters, all along o' that and when our last order was executed we had so much material remaining that we this letter, which didn't come by post, as I resolved to exercise our taste and skill to the understand my little Polly, may be a valentine, and then you won't be obleeged to me

disappointed voice, as she took the letter seal, as people will do, to discover what they could come at so much more readily by "Open it, Nell dear," said I, with the

fretfulness of fever and weakness; and she came and sat down on the bed beside me as she did so. A thin bit of out of the envelope, and lay unheeded by us both, as Ellinor unfolded the enclosure and revealed a valentine-yes, a real valentine. glistening with frosted silver snowdrops and blue forget-me-nots.
"Oh, Nell! a real valentine!—and for

you! Who could have sent it?"
"It must be a mistake," said Ellinor, turning to the superscription on the envel-But no : name and address in full, and perfectly correct."

"Who could have sent it ?" repeated I. "Who, indeed?" replied Ellinor, soberly, "What a pity that snowdrops and forget me-nots are not good for eating. Stay here is something else-roses now, I so

And she took up the folded piece of paper that lay unneeded on the bed. In an instant the color flashed into her face, the tears into her patient eyes.
"Ob, Tibbio! my darling, my child!-

"Five pounds, Ellinor '-nonsense '"

Yes, yes: a real note '-look!" she cried. "Oh, my darling, you will get well now ! you shall have all I have never been

young lady, equally well dressed, but not able to give you. Oh, may God bless the PART IL The dawn of another day of St. Valentine -dark, raw, and gloomy. Out of doors the scene is wretched enough. The trees, in

the London square opposite, are dripping with dank moisture; and the London street is slippery with the same. Inside it is dif-A cosy breakfast-room, luxuriantly to please, if some of these are not up to the mark, "—and he pulled them all towards him sefore Ellinor or the young lady behind the counter could intrefeer if they wished. "Why these 'forget me-nots' and silver Cupids are the most killing things we have seen yet; perfectly irresistible, by Jove! window, looking out.

Why, Nell, one would think you expect-My sister did not answer; and looking stealing into her fair pale face, as made me

instantly silent in wonder. "What were you and Captain Mildmay talking about so long in the dark yesterday evening?" I asked presently. "About valentines," answered Ellinor, quietly. "Yes, Tibbie, I was telling him

the time we carned our bread by making "Oh, Nell!" I called out, aghast. But my sister's noble face rebuked my paltry pride into silence.

"It seemed to me only right," she went "And did he-do you think he had ever

recognized us for the poor girls he bought the valentines of that day?" I faltered. "I don't know-if so, he did not confess it; but I think it very unlikely. natural we should recollect him; not likely that he should associate the idea of two for lorn looking creatures with the nieces of the long forgotten us as he first saw us : though soul, that he sent that precious valenting

fore! Well, and what did he say?"

member what the others were, all my atten-tion being concentrated on the one that Ellinor selected as if by instinct—a valentine yes, her own wreath of holly berries, whose ruddy glow seemed somehow to be reflected in the color flushing my sister's happy

linor, he turned away, and, after purchasing some trifle or other, he and his friend left the shop.

Very short indeed was the young lady's tone, when she said. "that they had no intention at present of increasing their stock to the silver snowdrops and the bright increasing their stock to the trifle to the time carried its message, in words not exactly patent to my understanding: and I know that, though Ellinor has been years married to Fred Mildmay, she still keeps her two valentines among her most sacred treastention at present of increasing their stocks.

The state of the s blessed her life and made it beautiful,

sold valentines to their box once more Dear Nell'so pretty, and so unconscious! if the handsome and kind young gentleman had been an ugly old woman, he would have been quite as interesting in her eyes, provided the had bought the valentines. "I could not forget her face after that once seen it; and when I found out the provided and seen that that first where you lived, and sent that-that first valentine, you know, I was thinking how to follow it up, when, behold I I was introduced to my fate one night, as the niece of the "Oh! Ellinor, I wish you had not taken his money," I burst out. "I would rather have been cold and wet."

She looked at me wondering.
"We were three times as well and the cold and the col

The Free Press.

GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 16,1866.

The Pennsylvania Platform. Congress cannot complain of the support it is receiving from the people; nor can the President be indifferent to the accumulating evidence that the masses, by whose will be has said that he desires to be controlled, in the loyal States at least are arriving at tolerably clear convictions, on the situation at Washington. They will heartily sustain the President as long as he sustains the principles they understood him to represent when they elected him. But if the "imfaintest, forlorn hope possible that there pending conflict" between the President and Congress should ever come to an open issue, through the attempt to crowd the late rebel the miserable circumstances permitted, she | States into Congress before the majority in sat down near the window to take her own | Congress are satisfied that it is safe to admit them to full representation-in such case, if we can read the signs of the times, the people will stand by their representapublican Convention of the great State of Pennsylvania express this in clear and

brands as "Northern disunionists," all who dare to question the complete restoration to "Lor, Miss! posty won't be here for ever loyalty of the lately reconstructed rebels:

Resolved, That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the national government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the econtry. His hold and outspoken dennuciaions of the crime of tresson, his firm demands and looked at the superscription and the for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people who, remembering to stand firmly by the side and to repose upon the support of the leyal masses whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and alty recognized, and the freedom, stability, and

nity of the nation secured. Resolved, That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union necessarily devolves upon the lawmaking power, and that, until such action shall betaken, no State lately in insurrection is enti-tied to representation in either branch of Con-gress. That, as a preliminary to such a return. it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of these States; the terms of restoration; and that to deny this ecessary constitutional power is to deny and mperil one of the dearest rights belonging to Union Representatives in Congress from Penn

Resolved, That the Hon, Edgar Cowan, Sens tor from Pennsylvania, by his course is the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and forfeited the confidence of those to

most carnestly requested to resign. Resolved, That no man who has voluntarily under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in Congress of the Union, and that the law known as the test oath should not be resealed, but should be enforced against all claim ants for seats in Congress.

Resolved, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncom-promising loyalty of Lieutenant General Grant ith a confidence not the less significant and unshaken because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with loubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purpo ses by the enemies of our common country.

The Condition of the South.

to the House on Tuesday a large amount of testimony, in reference to the political condition of the Southern States, which from the standing of the witnesses, and the nature of their testimony, will command attention. Major Gen. Thomas, a Southern man by birth and training, testifies that the people of Alabams are extremely anxious to be under the Constitution of the United States, and to have that State in its regular position in the Union, but they are not personally friendly to the Union ; that it is difficult to say what portion of the population are reliable Union men, the preponderance of sentiment varying in different portions of the State. In central and southern Alabama, the successful candidates, in the recent elections, had been either in the rebel army or active rebels. He did not think it would do to remove the United States troops. He

I am satisfied that until a better state of feeling shall arise there—if all restraint should be removed—the freedmen would be thrown back into a condition of virtual slavery; that is, they would be compelled by legislative enactments to labor for little or no wages, and legislation would assume such form that they would not dare leave their employers for fear of punishment; and unless white men, who had been Union men through the war, had very strong personal friends they could not live in the State. nto a condition of virtual slavery ; that is, they

Gen. Grierson testifies of the State of Tennessee. He says :

It is my firm belief, after all I have been able to learn of the Southern people, during the war and since the surrender, that the spirit of resisance still exists there as strong as ever, and that in the event of this country engaging in a foreign war, the enemies of the Government of the United States throughout the South do meditate and will not fail to seize that opportun-

press the belief that secret organizations for disloyal purposes are being organised to proposed by Mr. Morrill, and the duty on Government in all its efforts to restore the Union; to resist the payment of the national debt, or plot for the resumption of the rebel The bill making appropriations for the debt; to agitate for compensation for dam- Milstary Academy at West Point was passed, ages inflicted during the war by our armies | but not until General Schenk had secured an

of valentines," and very supercilious the | holly berries must be tarnished now; but to | at the South; and to involve the country in a | amendment to it, providing that none of the | 2d, The franchise. By this, I suppose is dependence.

Gen. Saxton testifies to the intense hatred said States shall be restored to the Union. portion if not a majority of loyal citizens. present the government of South Carolina.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT CONCERNing Representation .- The Amendment to the Constitution, basing representation in Congress on the entire population, deducting any class or race to whom the right of suffrage is denied, which passed the House House to-day

corroborate that already introduced.

and has been lying in the Senate for a num- To the House of Representatives ber of days came upon the 7th Senator Summer opposed the amendment, saying that while it was the most important proposition ever brought into Congress, unless, perhaps, we may except the amendment abolishing slavery to his mind it was the most utterly reprehensible and unpardonable one. He could consider it only "a device to crystallize into organic law the disfranchisement of a race." Mr. Sumper summed up his objections to

the amendment as follows : "Pollowing it up to the beginning this propo-sition carries into the Constitution itself the idea of inequality of rights, thus defling that unspotted text; secondly, it is an express sanction of the acknowledged tyranny of taxation without representation; thirdly it is a concession to State rights at a moment when we are recovering from a terrible war waged against us in the name of State rights; fourthly, it is the Constitutional recognition of an oligarchy, aristoc-racy, caste and monopoly, founded on color; fifthly, it embodies the wretched pretension of a White Man's Government ; sixthly, it assumes what is false in constitutional law—that color no record in this Department of the caths which can be a qualification for an elector; seventhly, were taken by the several Provisional Goydefinite terms, and Pennsylvania, although it is the State of Thad. Stevens, is not a that under the guarantee clause it will be con-"radical" State.

It is thus the Republicans of the Key Stone State respond to the calumny which brands as "Northern disunionists." all who ing and consummating the abolition of slavery in pursuance of the second clause of the Constitutional Amendment, so that it cannot for this purpose interfere with the denial of the elective franchise on account of color; ninthly, it installs recent rebels into permanent power over loyal citizens,—and tenthly, it shows forth in an unmistakable character a compromise

human rights, the most immoral, indecent and utterly shameful of any in our history." The Amendment was defeated in the Senate on Friday, the two thirds majority necessary to pass it not being secured. We believe this is the first of the forty odd constitutional amendments proposed, that has reached radical defeat," although it was secured by The vote stood : Ayes, Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Williams and Wilson-25. Nays, Messrs. Doolittle, Guthrie, Henderson, Hendricks, our representative form of government; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stock-

The appearance of the name of the de-Dougall, in the otherwise clean list of Union men who voted for the amendment. is explained by the fact that he was drunk, as usual. His vote, from "Perley's" ne-

Senate by his Democratic friends when he should have been permitted to go home, was asleep in his chair when his name was called, and on political associates and the amusement of the doubtless believed that he was voting on an amendment of his own which he had previously introduced, and it was not deen.ed judicious to

attempt to undeceive him. The proposition being killed, it was revived by a motion to reconsider, to enable Mr. Doolittle to offer a substitute basing political power on the number of legal the subject was postponed to next Thursday.

CONGRESSIONAL. - The bill regulating trade botween the United States and Canada, of which we gave an abstract the other day, was discussed in the House on Tuesday.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont, the framer of the bill, advocated it at length, urging imnediate action on the ground that the present Reciprocity Treaty will expire on the 17th of the present month. In relation to the repeal of the fishing bounties, and the important question. One that affects their limitation of shore fishing, he did not anticipate that American fishermen would so deport themselves as to involve us in a sar with Great Britain. The bill was for the raising the revenue and not for the protection of any home interests. It was a neces-

Mr. Pike of Maine, followed in opposition to the bill, and it was further debated by Messrs. Elliot and Alley of Massachusetts, and Mr. Grinnell of Iowa. The latter, while City Government. The second, which we must advocating a duty of ten cents a pound, and adopt if the first is rejected, is the French sys ten per cent. advalorem on wool, and fifty tem. "a horse and a hogshead." This is really cents on shoddy, was especially severe on the importers of shoddy, of which twenty-seven cided, and I believe any live citizen that claims millions pounds were imported during the to live in the nineteenth century, and that cares last four years. He said the American Me- for the welfare of our city, cannot hesitate which things in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and rinos were the best sheep in the world, and to adopt. we have the best pastures, yet we have but one sheep for every one bundred acres, while England has one sheep for each acre.

"Perioy" telegraphs that the indications are that there will be a combination between the representatives of the fishing, lumber, coal and wool interests, which will so reconstruct the bill as to make it protective. If dollar per quintal, instead of fifty cents as spruce lumber will be two dollars per thousand instead of one dollar, while the duty on pine lumber will be three dollars.

foreign war, which they may turn to ac- money appropriated should be used for the meant the exclusive right of supplying water to count in a second attempt to gain their in- payment of any cadets appointed from the the city. Have the Campany any such right? Southern States since January 1,1866, until

BURLINGTON, VT., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1866.

of the Yankees among the Southerners. All In the House on Monday, some resolutions the evidence - and there is much more to passed by the Legislature of South Carolina which we have not alluded—goes to show a | accepting the Congressional grant of lands bad state of feeling throughout the South, for an Agricultural College, forwarded by with the exception of Arkansas, which ap- Gov Worth, were presented, when Mr. pears to be in a much better condition than Stevens objected to their reception on the any other State, and to contain a large pro- ground that Congress does not recognize at "a Cat in the Meal " in this whole matter. There is more evidence to be submitted by The yeas and mays being ordered resulted in the committee; but we fear it will only a vote of yeas 37, mays 100, so that the House refused to receive the paper. Messrs. Baxter and Woodbridge voted nay. Mr. Morrill was absent or did not vote.

> Government Correspondence with the Provisional Governors.

WASHINGTON, March 6. The following message was received by the

In answer to a resolution of the House of tives of the 12th of January last, requesting information in regard to the Provisional Governments of certain States, I transmit a report from the Secretary of Searc, to whom the resolution was referred

ANDREW JOHNSON. (Signed) In his report, Mr Seward states that a copy or original of all the voluminous papers called for by the resolution have been, with the reports from this Department of this date, laid before the President to enable him to answer a similar resolution of the Senate, and that as these papers will undoubtedly be printed for the use of the Senate, it is presumed to be unnecessary to have another copy made to enable the President to answer the resolution of the House of Rep-

In a similar communication sent to the Senate Mr Seward says : "It will appear that all the persons appointed Provisional Governors were required to take the eath prescribed by Congress, except W. H. Hol-den, appointed Provisional Governor of North Carolina. The omission of the requirement in this case, was entirely accidental. He, however, took the amnesty outh prescribed by the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865. There is

Mr. Seward says :

"It now appears that the foregoing report was prepared to the office on the 254 of January was prepared in the office on the 22d of January by the Acting Secretary of State, William Hun-ter. The delay of transmitting it was due to the fact that it was held for revision by the unlersigned Secretary Seward, but neither the preparation of the report nor the passage of the first resolution of the Senate became known to the Secretary of State until they were brought to his knowledge after the passage of the Sen-

TRE MILITERY FORCE OF CANADA, - There paper and very weak at masters." Major forded to our ottirens a reasonable assurance Gen. Lindsey, has about 4500 regulars, dishis great services and sacrifices, appeal to him a final vote in both houses. The result is tributed as follows: 1750 at Quebec; 2250 judiciously adapted to our necessities, and entihailed by the democratic papers as a "great at Montreal , 200 at Chambly, 150 at St. thed to confidence. Johns: 150 at Isle au Neix. Maj.-Gen. paign, and some good troops to fight

Montreal and Toronto on Saturday. Absurd

ton, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey and truit. The militia were paraded, and a regsocratic Senator from California, Me. Irontier, and troops from Montreal to the

circulation yesterday, to the effect that a body of 800 Fenians were about to leave that

voters in the States respective. And then of the Aqueduct Company, will be rendered that the city ought in justice, therefore, to such a charcter. and pay a fair price for the same, are the

The Water Question in a Nutshell. Mesers Editors of the Free Press

On the 19th inst., the legal voters essity of having a supply of pure water, but the diversity of opinion has been, and is now, how that necessity shall be supplied. There have been many plans suggested, but all but two appear to be thrown aside, and between these two we shall be called upon to choose.

my mind is the best, is the one presented by the the question divested of all surplusage, to be de-

Mesers. Editors of the Free Press

on the question of purchasing the property of the Burlington Aqueduct Company, at \$25,000, I am surprised, therefore, at not seeing a fuller

land on which are the feeding springs of the Company. Why are they withheld? Of no great value in themselves, they nevertheless are the life of the Aqueduct Company to the

3dly, The pipes of the Company. These pipes have been laid from five to forty years. What is their extent? What is their value? These and similar questions should be answered in order to an intelligent vote at the approaching

It the pipes and laying are worth \$5,000, the franchise is worth, according to the proposed offer-\$10,000 ! To some there appears to be

The Water Question. Meurs. Editors of the Free Press :

If it is not already a foregone. conclusion, that our citizens are to be burdened with a debt of no ordinary proportions for supplying the city with water, as proposed and advocated in the late Report of a committee of our authorities, it is certainly worth while for every good citizen, who has at heart the prosperity of our youthful city, to look over the matter candidly and without prejudice, with a view to satisfy his judgment, if he can, whether present necessity, or the expediency of the proset will, at this time, justify the imposing upon our people the enormous debt to be thus

We have but just entered upon our career, \$37.50, \$50. under the auspicious hopes assured us, under on city organization, and let us not allow our youthful ambition to so far overpower our judg- at \$150, \$300 ment and discretion, as to paralyse, at one step, our prosperity at the outset,-better by far, to | \$40, 875. wait a little, and be content to do well, rather than block our own wheels in an unreasonable effort to do faster

That a supply of pure water, flowing abunduntly to everybody, and for all useful purposes. would be quite desirable, all will acknowledge and so also, all must acknowledge that a good thing may be purchased at too dear a cost. It is to be regretted that the committee appointed to consider this subject should have contented themselves with the brief exhibit made in their report of their estimated cost of the work. The everal items which must enter into the cost should have been fully presented, -the quantities of the various materials required, should have been given, with the probable cost prices thereof, and each carried out in detail; the size and weight of conduit pipes; the extent of line (and location) over which it is proposed to distribute them, - the form and description of reservoir, and the material and manner of its construction; the buildings and pumping ma- evidently be only time and labor thrown chinery; the pier work proposed to be extended into the Lake, &c., &c., with a general plan of the work, the cost of operation and maintainthousand regular British troops to oppose ance, with the probable income to be derived the terrible Fenians, besides the vominteer therefrom, both immediate and prospective-all militia, who are said to be every strong on in such detail and completeness, as to have af-

most radical Senators. The Massachusetts about equally at Toronto, Kingston, Hamil- had at their command, -still its importance is and a "Guard of Honor," representing the Senators for once voted on opposite sides, ton and London. If General Sweeny goes too great to be dispensed with, when our citi- four provinces. Orations will be delivered into Canada he must look for a rough cam- rens are called upon to decide the matter of in the City Hall in the afternoon by Lawburdening themselves and their posterity with mexice Kiranan, Esq., of New York, who is such a monster debt, as must be brought upon represented as a very talented and elequent them, particularly in the Sixteenth and them by this undertaking. It is scarcely with speaker, and J. J. Crowner, of Boston. would be limited to the \$150,000 proposed at banquet will take place at the " Lake the outset-it is far more probable that it would House " All the railroads in the State ultimately reach nearly if not quite double that sum. This, is by no means an extravagant view of the subject,-it is justified by the almost universal experience of both the public where, -- and moreover, who does not forsee the sacrifice that must be made upon the 6 per cent.

> bearing Bonds are in the market, our unknown currency paying 6 per cent city bonds, must of course be reduced in price, to an equivalent standard ; and such market standing, as all intelligent financiers know depend as well upon their character, as a well known and undoubted security, as upon their promised rate of interest. If therefore they should find their level in the market at about 80 per cent of their par value at the most, we ought not to be surprised or disappointed, because it is but reasonable to expert it. Here then is an element of cost, which should not be over-looked, for it may be regarded as sure to be realized, and must go in to greatly swell up the debt. It will not do to say that we will avoid this sacrifice by requiring the contractor for the work to take our city bonds asked, as we have not. That the property in payment, for he can no better afford the sacrifice than can our citizens and will therefore demand a proportional enhancement of price,new water works on the scale proposed, and there is no escape in such cases from evils of

The Committee put down in their estimate \$25,000 for the purchase of the works, (and franchise) of the old "Burlington Aqueduct Company." Why this item? it is not in the least necessary, and as to its true value, that ed. The Beston papers give the spillowing cannot, situated as it is, be ascertained with any details of the discovery: degree of accuracy, and ought not to be purbealth, prosperity, and future welfare, in a sciont the best plan, make every part new, and greater degree probably than any ever before of a permanent and substantial character-this presented for their decision. All admit the nec- in the end, would beyond all fquestion prove to be the best and most economical course.

It will be seen that the Committee contemplate in their estimate the building of a "Pier extending 300 feet into the Lake." This is supposed to be a means for reaching a point and properly securing it, whence pure water may at all times be drawn. It is scarcely to be doubted, that sary for that purpose, and hence an enhancement of the cost of this item beyond that contemplated in the estimate. When the needful time and more full and exact examination is given to the subject true which is indispensable for determining the cost of the work in all its details, there is little if any doubt that the estimate of various other items will prove deficient.

It is to be hoped that our ci tizens will not be pushed on with indecent haste, to a blind vote, endorsing the project, until by the aid of all the reliable information required, they may be prepared to form just conclusions concerning it. The proposed measure is one of very great importance, in whatever respect it may be viewed am not disposed to treat it unjustly. My desire is only that of all good -citizens, to meet it and examine it fairly, and only upon its merits. We are called upon somewhat hastily cluded in the offer. It consists of parcels of to think and vote upon it and it is greatly to

be regretted that so little time should be given us for its examination, and for preparing the judgment for right conclusions. Respectfully years, Justice.

Police Court.

Terrence McTerren was fined by Recorder Read \$5 and costs for intoxication.

> City of Burlington. March 5th

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. The Board met at 2 P. M., Mayor Catlin in

Companies the sums voted by joint resolution adopted Feb. 26. Romeo H. Start was appointed Clerk of the North Ward, vice J. R. Hickok resigned, and North Ward, vice J. R. Hickok resigned, and alept daytimes in order to escape detection.—

Ambrons A. Drew Clerk of the South Ward, in The plan of escape from the jail was foiled by place of Henry W. Dana, removed from the

A warrant was approved to pay the town of South Burlington the sum of \$21.55, being its

A message was received from the Comm Council by their clerk pro tem., Mr. Peake, communicating the following report of the joint committee on city property To the City Council of Burlington :

The committee appointed to take into considreaconmittee appointed to take into consideration the rents of the City Hall, beg leave to report that the rents should be made as follows, for the year ensuing:

For the Probate office, now rented at \$100,

For J. B. Hollenbeck's office, now rented at For salcon of Simon P. Fitts, now rental at For L. A. & A. A. Drew's market, now rented

For office now rented by Gec. B. Isham at which would raise the amount from \$437.50 to

N. B. FLANAGAN, O. J. WALKER, Committee. JOHN H. WORCESTER. The report was adopted in concurrence Adjourned to Thursday, March S, at 7 P. M. COMMON COUNCIL.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair. A joint resolution from the Board of Aldermen relative to the rents of the City Hall, was read twice and passed in concurrence.

Councilman Walker, for the joint committee on city property, presented a report, which, on motion of Councilman Loomis, was accepted and adopted.

Adjourned until Monday, March 12th, at 7

Sr. Parrick's Day.-The Ferras Celemarion,-The Canadian preparations to receive the Fenians, on St. Patrick's day, will away. The Vermont Femans, at any rate. will not be there, as they are all proposing to be in Burlington on that day. The convention will doubtless be a very large gathering of the Sons of the Green Isle. The nain features of the day will be a grand proprincipal streets. Prominent in this will be a band of thirty-two young ladies dressed in white and green, representing the thirty-swarthy complexion, and a sinister and ferocious in white and green, representing the thirtyin the bounds of probability, that the debt | Central Organizer. In the evening a grand carry to the celebration for half fare. Tickets good for three days, which can be had of

> tisement in another column the co-partnership of Shedd, Walkers and Wires has been dissolved. ery, China, Glassware &c. is to be continued by the new firm of E. O. Wines & Co. and in a store which for location, size fand elegance can hardly be surgassed in Vermont, Mesers. Wires & Co. have added new departments to their former business in the way of Paper Hance bly now have the largest stock of goods in their line to be found in the State. The junior partner. Captain CHAS. S. SHATTECK, late of the 2d Army corps, like his associate is a gentleman of ntelligence, courtesy and superior business

qualification s. Messrs. Shedd and Walkers will continue their former line of business and have an office off from the stere of Wires & Co.

THE WEST ROXBURY HORROR. Discovery of the Supposed Murderer.

The story of the horrible murder of the two Joyce children, Isabella, a beautiful gir of 14 years, just blooming into woman's Mass., last summer, is too fresh in the minds of all to need recounting. The mystery which has shrouded the tragedy seems likely now to be fully unveiled. It is believed that the violater and murderer has been discover-

On the fifth day of August last, Mr. Wether chased at any price whatever. If the city is to bee of Ashburnham, a deputy sheriff, was informed that a house in Gardner had been enterenter upon the project of procuring a supply of
ed that morning, and robbed of a silver watch, water, let us come up to the work manfully, and several other articles. Sheriff Wetherbee atomt the best plan, make every part new, and at once started in pursuit of the thief, tracked him and arrested him near East Wilton, N. H., the following day. The culprit refused to give any other name than "Scratch Gravel," saying that his parents were too poor to give him any better. Although well armed, with a knife and pistol, he offered no resistance to arrest, saying substantially to the sheriff—"I don't care a d-n for being arrested for stealing a silver watch; but I have done something which it would be a feather in your cap to fasten on me. I had rather go to prison for two or three months than
to be traveling about the country as I have been."
Before placing his prisoner in jail, Mr. Wetherbee took him to his house. After supper,
"Scratch Gravel" sing with the little children endeavored to draw his attention to spiritual matters, and to make some moral impression on him. For this purpose she offered him a Testa-ment. "Scratch Gravel" refused to read it, saying that he was too wicked; that he had done that since he had been in Massachusetts for which neither Jod nor man would forgive him. Mrs Wetherbee assured him that there was op-portunity for the vilest sinner to repent; but he persistently refused to read the sacred volume, and repeated his declaration—that he had com-

and repeated his declaration that he had com-mitted a deed which could not be forgiven. Mr. Wetherbee took his prisoner to the juil in Fitch-burgh, and at the August term of the Superior Court, before Judge Allen, he was convinted on the charge of robbery, and sentenced to be con-fined three years in the State Prison, to which he was taken on the 25th day of August. From the time of the first commitment of "Scratch Gravel," sherrif Wetherbee entertained suspicion that he was guilty of the crime with which he is charged. His conduct while in jail at Fitchburgh, tended to confirm these suspicions. In concert with two other prisonal them with him, he plotted the murners confined there with him he plotted the mur dar of the turnkey of the jail. On being taun ted by one of the other prisoners with a lack of ted by one of the other prisoners with a lack of courage to carry out this design, "Scratch Gravel" said he would kill any man if necessary to get out of the jail. "Do you think," said he to his comrades, "that a man who did the

Roxbury job would besitate to kill a man to get his liberty?" Straightening himself up, he continued "That was some of my work. I did that job. That knife (alluding to the weapon found upon him when arrested) has sent two d—d Yankees to h—ll since I came to Massachusette. I am willing to go to State Privan for a series. I am willing to go to State Prison for a year or two, as I am suspected of doing something bad." "Scratch Grave!" then went on to give the most revolting details of the crime which he declared he had committed at West Rozbury. He stated that he stabbed the Joyce boy in the back sevthat he stabbed the Joyce boy in the back several times; and that having had his way with Warrants were approved to pay the Fire the girl, he put her out of the way. These details he repeated to the prisoners unreservedly, on several occasions—using language whose grossness forbids its repetition. He stated that grossness forbids its repetition. He stated that since the murder he had traveled nights and

one of the prisoners who had overheard the con versation of the plotters. On receiving his sen-tence, "Scratch Grave!" was conveyed to the tence, "Scratch Gravel" was conveyed.
State Prison in Charlestown.
A detective was introduced into the prison.
A detective was introduced into the prison. proportion of the School Fund of the late town of Burlington.

A detective was introduced into the present put in the same ward with "Scratch-Gravel," wormed himself into the confidence of his comraide by a simulated plan of compe, and finally extracted from him a doubtful confession—a confession that might excite, but could scarcely On Wednesday last th Warden of the Prison had a conversation with him, in which he asked him where he was last June. He refused to tell; and when pressed said, "What has that to do with my being in The warden told him he was suspected of that crime, and that it would be for his own interest to show where he was during the first part of June. The prisoner cast his eyes upon the floor and began to tremble violently, manifesting the most extreme agitation, and talked in a confused manner of his whereabouts at all times except the fatal first part of June.

The steps which have been taken to identify the prisoner have revealed facts which bear strongly against him. A person answering to his description is known to have been at Taft's Hotel, in West Roxbury, at about the time of the Hotel, in West Hoxbury, at about the time of the nursier. Some of the articles of clothing worn by the prisoner have been recognized, by peculiar marks, as having been seen upon the individual at Tatt's Hotel. The knife taken from the praoner on his arrest was shown to the surgeon who made the post mortens examination of the murdered children, and to the coroner who conducted the inquest, and has been found to cor-respond precisely with the appearance and size of the wounds, which caused the death of the unfortunate victims. Other evidence of a similar nature has been obtained.

The following is a history of the criminal, drawn from him by the detective while in the State Prison: He is now twenty seven years of age, and his real name is Rolls Ampudia, his arents being Spanish. At the age of four years he was taken from an asylum and adopted by Mr. Aaron Dodge of Hamilton. His name, Mr. Dodge, by permission of the Legislature, changed to Charles Aaron Dodge. At the age of thirteen he went to sea, and since that time has been roving around the world, at one time hunting Indians "by the head" in Flerids. At the outbreak of the rebellion he says he was in the South Carolina State Prison for murder, the South Carolina State Prison for murder, having served six months of his term. Being pardoned out on condition of joining the rebal army, he did so; deserted once; was in Morgan's command in his raid through Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, was captured and was paroled.— Subsequently he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment, and served on five United States vessels, deserting from each and all of them. main teatures of the day will be a grand pro-cession of the Brotherhood through the principal streets. Prominent in this will be nan when well-dressed and in a pl His weight is about 150 pounds.

apparently debating the question with himself whether he shall make a "clean breast of it."

He is said to be in terrible anguish of mind,

WHAT IS WRONG WITH WASHINGTON ?- The

gone out of favor? Is there anything in his lineaments not attractive? Has his calm placid, majestic face lost its dignity? We ask these partment, in issuing five cent. currency notes, has taken off Washington's face and inserted a face that, to say the least, is not Washington's. It is Clark's! Clark of the Treasury Department, who prints the currency and runs the presses. That branch of the business pertaining to Crock-always with us? What is Clark? We do not ery, China, Glassware &c. is to be continued by he preses. His face has nothing rantarous tractive enough to carry in the pocket-book --The associations are neither national nor heroic, at least, scarcely as much so as those of Washington, whom he has superseded. If Clark has any friends who want his picture, let them say for it. Between Clarke and Washington, we

must say, not to be offensive to Clark, that we prefer the Father of his Country." Apropes of this matter, a resolution bes been introduced in Congress, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury "to sall in and suppress, without unnecessary delay, the recent issue of five cent notes, on which the head of a private individual appears in place of that of George Washington." It also directs that "henceforth no head or face of any person shall be placed on any portion of the bonds or currency of the United States without express designation by the Secretary of

President has ordered the release of Semmes, the commander of the rebel corsair Alabama, It was proposed by the Navy Department to try Semmes for destroying light houses for burning merchant vessels without bringing them into port for adjudication by a prize court, and for violating his surrender to the K-arrarge, he having without exchange joined the army of Gen Johnson. The Attorney General has, however, decided that the parole of Semmes, given on the surrender of Johnson's Army, is binding on the government, and he is consequently entitled to his liberty. The Boston Transf-

We have reason to believe en good authority, that the course adopted in regard to Semmes indicates the policy of the government in the case of Jefferson Davis, though the day of his liber ation from prison may still be far distant. ation from prison may still be far distant.

If, however, after the legal restoration of peace by Presidential proclamation, the Supreme Court decides to take up and try any indictment found against Mr. Davis in Verginia, there would probably be no interference upon the part

THE CASE OF SEMMES THE PIRATE.-It IS now denied that the President has decided to order the release of Semmes. The suse is still under advisement in the Cabinet.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington dispatch says that Mr. Woodbridge's proposition to guarantee the Mexican loan, " is looked upon as the biggest job of the s saou."

the Mexican Loan it is stated is to be followed up, not by him we suppose, by a resolution to guarantee the payment of \$20,000,-000 of Fenian bonds !"

the murderer of the Joyce children has yet